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fair Sunday.

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M'ARTHUR'S EASY VICTORY AT MALOLOS

Aguinaldo's Forces Concentrate at Calumpit.

A Short Rest for Our Troops Before Pursuit Is Begun.

Hale Inflicts Severe Loss on the Enemy in a Fight at Mariquina. One American Killed.

Manila, March 31.-As briefly announced in a cable dispatch to The Times sent shortly after noon today, the town of Malolos, the capital of the insurgent government and supposedly the strongest position held by the rebels, was captured by General MacArthur's division today after a fight which lasted little more than half an hour. Our losses were only one killed and fifteen wounded. It was confidently expected a few days ago that Aguinaldo would make a desperate attempt to hold Malolos sgainst the Americans, and our army was anxious to meet him with his entire force. But the tricky Filipino leader had apparently learned during the past week that giving battle to the Americans was not the same thing as fighting Spanlards, and he has, therefore, practically "taken to the woods." So far as can be learned from prisoners the Americans have captured, many of the native soldiers are disheartened and discouraged by the continued reverses they have suffered and hopes are entertained that there will now be many desertions from the Filipino army, which is now an army in name only, having been reduced to a mob which is held together only by fear of the leaders, who are resorting to all kinds of expedients to instil courage their men.

Our troops bivouacked last night half a beyond Guiguinto, a short distance from Malolos. Early this morning the advance was continued, the right of the line meeting with some opposition, which was overcome, and at 7 o'clock the trenches which had been constructed to defend Maloles were in plain view. Four guns commanded by Lieutenants Critchlow, Fleming, and Davis, and a number of Colt and Hotchkiss guns were trained on the trenches and for thirty minutes delivered an exceedingly hot fire. The reply was very weak. At the expiration of the halfhour's bombardment the infantry was ordered to advance and drive the rebels from their positions. Our troops had been waiting impatiently for this order, and as soon as it was given they jumped forward on the doublequick, cheering wildly as they advanced. It has developed recently that the rebels are as much afraid of the Yankee yells as they are of the Yankee bullets, so it is not alone enthusiasm that leads our men to make all the noise they can with their voices when charging the Fil-

The insurgents held their ground for a little while and then as the Americans got close to them they jumped from their trenches and rushed for shelter. The First Nebraska and the First South Dakota regfments, belonging to General Hale's brigade, were on the right of the line. These flanked the trenches, which the enemy had meanwhile deserted, much to the disappointment of General Hale and his men, and then awung to the left on the town of Malolos itself from the east.

The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers ad vanced parallel with the railroad. On the left Brig. Gen. Harrison G. Otis, with the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Infantry and the Third Artillery, advanced directly in front of Malolos, passing the double line of heavy trenches which had been abandoned by the enemy. General Wheaton's brigade formed the reserve.

General MacArthur directed the opera tions of the troops from a position on the bed of the railroad, from which raised point of vantage he had a good view of the entire field. The troops advanced for three-counters of a mile, meeting with no opposition except a few straggling shots, and the conviction was rapidly growing that Aguinaldo, despite his boasts, would refuse to give battle.

A halt was made and the line rested for half an hour until reports could be had from scouts, who had been sent out to examine the enemy's supposed position. When these scouts returned they reported that the Filipinos had abandoned the town. Orders were then given for the troops to advance with all speed and occupy the place. The Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, led by Colonel Funston, which was nearest Malolos, were the first Americans to enter the town, their entry being made at 9:30 o'clock. As our troops entered the fleeing enemy delivered a few parting shots. The insurgents, following their usual tactics, had set fire to the place before abendoning it and considerable damage was done. Among the buildings destroyed were Agui naldo's headquarters and a church. Several hundred yards of railroad was also destroyed by the fire.

All the natives had left the place, the only people found being hundreds of Chinamen, who, until they were reassured by the Americans, were badly frightened. It was learned that these Chinamen informed the American officers that the Fillpinos, with the exception of a single battalion, had retreated to Calumpit on ceived this message yesterday: Wednesday. The troops remaining behind had been ordered to wait until the Americans were close to the town, and when they advanced to set fire to the place and rejoin the main body. As soon as our forces were in possession of the town impromptu fire brigades were formed and the flames got under control. Guards were posted in every direction to prevent looting. The Americans are now resting at

It is believed that the pursuit of the enemy will be actively continued as soon as our troops recover from the effects of their severe campaigning of the past few days, No time will be given to the rebet leaders to reorganize their forces. Perfect order prevails in Malolos. The enemy has entirely disappeared from the vicinity. General Hall's brigade cleared the ent-

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my out of Mariquina this morning, inflicting heavy losses on the insurgents. General Hall's command had twenty men wounded. Lieutenant Gregg, of the Fourth Regular Infantry, was killed.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

War Department and Otis Ar ranging the Next Move.

With Malolos taken the next movement in the Philippine campaign has not been disclosed, and there are indications that views are being exchanged between the War Department and Manila as to what shall be done. A dispatch was received yesterday from General Otis, in which he expressed some opinions concerning future operations. This has not been made publie, and even its substance is being withheld from the press. From this it would appear that the Government and General Otis have not determined definitely whether Aguinaldo shall be pursued or the campaign considered at an end with the capture of the insurgent capital.

The only instructions sent to General Otis from Washington in regard to the campaign which began on March 18, were to follow Aguinaldo without giving him a chance to rest until his army had been taken or dispersed. It was the plan of General Otis to head off the insurgents at Polo and crush them between the columns

of MacArthur and Wheaton.

This programme falled, however, through the inability of MacArthur's troops to get through the rough country between Novaliches and a point north of Polo. Since then MacArthur has pressed the rebeis closely and given them no rest, but he has never been able to intercept

them in their flight. Beyond Malolos the country is very mountainous, and Aguinaldo cannot hope to keep a large force together in that re-gion. It is believed here that his army will divide into small bands and continue to wage warfare of the guerrilla tort on the American troops. There is no great fear that another rebel army will be or-ganized. Aguinaldo has been beaten at every point, and his followers are naturelly discouraged. The boasts of Aguinaldo iy discouraged. The noasts of Aguinado that the Americans would be conquered were generally believed among the Filipinos, but now that his weakness has been exposed it is anticipated that internal trouble will develop in the rebel ranks and probably result in heavy desertions.

The Government anticipates that a great many insurgents will avail themselves of

many insurgents will avail themselves of the promises of the Philippines Commission in behalf of the United States and come forward with pledges of loyalty to the American authorities. The policy of the United States will be one of kindness and consideration and the fullest respect will be paid to the tribal customs and religious beliefs of the natives. Through such a course the Government expects to convince the people that the new state of things will be entirely different from that under Span-ish regime and gradually teach the Filipinos that they will fare better under American rule than they could possibly with a native government.

SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT.

Otis Had Hoped to Settle Aguinaldo at Malolos.

Manila, March 31 .-- 11 p. m.-Yesterday's easy progress was a serious disappointment to the military authorities, who hoped to give battle at Malolos with the enemy's main force, making possible a heavy defeat and thus tending to end the insurrection. The present indications promise a long conflict over an extended

Calumpit is apparently the nearest place at which it will be possible to meet the insurgents in force. If a crushing defeat was administered the Philippine Commissioners would issue a proclamation which

is now delayed. MacArthur has and a half in reaching Malolos, averaging almost four miles daily. The farther north

OTIS' CASUALTY REPORT.

one goes from Malolos the rougher the

Additional List of Soldiers Killed and Wounded in Luxon.

The following report from General Otis was received yesterday:

Manila, March 21, 1859.

Adjutant General, Washington;
Additional casualties, March 20—Killed, Twentieth Kanzas Band, Privates Orlin L. Birley, Company G; Oliver Dix, Company M; Samuel Wilson. Teath Penneylvania, Company I, Privates Natel Stevens; Company C, Frederick Genuine; Company I, Bart F, Amhurst. First South Pakota. Company M, Private Oscar Fallen.

March 30, First Nebraska, Company A, Privates Milton Linde, William Orr; Company L, Howard G, Whitemore. reh 21, Fourth Infantry, First Lieut, John

March 21, Fourth Infantry, First Lieut, John Gregg, wounded.
March 25, First Montana, Company K, Second Lieut, Miles Relly, wrist, slight. Company C, Privates Theodore Valkey, neck and shoulder, servire. Company E, John Cavanaugh, neek, slight; Musician James McQuary, stermin, slight. Company G, Charles E, Young, hand, slight. Company G, Charles E, Young, hand, slight. March 29, Company E, Privates Aval Peterson, forearm, slight; James Lanox, knee, severe. Company F, William Burkowski, shoulder, severe. Company F, William Burkowski, shoulder, severe. Company F, Millam Burkowski, shoulder, severe. Company F, Septain S, Feantsin Kansas, Company E, Paptain shoulder, severe. Company H, Allen U. Smith, cheek, moderate: Charles F. Meyers, groin, severe. Twentieth Kansas, Company E, Captain William J. Watson, chest, severe: Privates Albert Snaughnessy, knee, severe: Fried L. Carter, forearm, severe. Company A. Charles A. Waters, head, slight. Company B, Charles M. Pease, thigh, slight; William D. Smith, hand, severe; Corporal Claude Sperlock, breast, slight. Company B. Harry G. Kuhns, shoulder, slight; Company L. Harry G. Kuhns, shoulder, slight; Sergeant James W. Marran, leg, slight; Privates Michael H. Jarritty, knee, severe. Company C, Beary W. Johnson, forearm, slight. Company D, Edward Crane, forearm, moderate; Corperal James C, Hatterberg, chest, severe. Company H, Ernest Cross, shoulder, severe; brad. Private Fleming Courtand, abdomen, severe. First South Dakota, Company C, Privates Lewis F, Barber, thigh, severe; John Benedict, lung, severe. Company B, Mamuel Rickman, high, severe; Hancer Baker, leg, slight; Frank Ferguson, scapula, severe, Company L, John Ottman, thigh, severe. Company M, John Bonnelly, leg, moderate. Company B, Corporal Occar Johnson, flesh, slight. Tenth Pennsylvania, Company I, First Sergeant Augustus Remaley, thigh, severe.

Tidings From the Relief.

The hospital ship Reitef is on her way to Manila. Surgeon General Sternberg re-

Colombo, March 31.

Arrived in good condition. All are well, Will cocced early tomorrow. Will arrive Singapor peril 6.

BRADLEY. Agoncillo III With Pneumonia.

London, April 1.—A dispatch to the 'Morning Leader" from Paris says that Agoncillo, the Filipino representative, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

THE CROOK'S DEAD.

Many Bodies to Leave New York for Washington Today.

New York, March 31.-The removal of the 682 bodies of American soldiers from the transport Crook will probably be completed tomorrow afternoon. A trainload of bodies to be buried in Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, will leave Jersey City tomorrow morning, and the remain-der of the 300 bodies to be buried there

GERMANY'S PLAN FOR SAMOAN CONTROL

A Commission for Complete Treaty Revision.

The American Government Will Probably Accede to the Proposal.

Confidence That England Will Also Assent and That Differences Will Be Amicably Settled.

The diplomatic changes between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States in regard to Samoan affairs are rapidly reaching a point where the foundation of a satisfactory adjustment of the entire question will be laid. Although it cannot be said that this Government has submitted a formal answer to the suggestion of Germany that a commission be appointed to arrange a new treaty for the continuance of the tripartite control of Samoa, the important admission is made that the United States has decided to assent to the proposition and Germany and Great Britain will be so informed. Germany proposed that the commission consist of three delegates, one each of the powers concerned, and that its functions be similar to those of the Joint High Commission which arranged the general act

of Berlin in 1889. This Government regarded the proposal as fair in the extreme, much more so than other suggestions that the representatives of all the powers in Samoa and Chief Justice Chambers, who is an American, be removed from office and an entirely new set of officials be selected with the intention of having them revise the actions of their predecessors. The attitude of Great Britain concerning Germany's method of effecting a more satisfactory arrangement is known, but there is every reason to believe that she coincides with the United States, thus assuring the appointment of another Samoan commission with plenipotentiary powers. The details of the matter have not been arranged, but in view of the delicate international conditions prevailing in connection with Samo, the designation of the commissioners and their entrance upon their duties may be expected to occur very soon. The Navy Department and the State Department have ascertained on enquiry of the United States Consul at Auckland that the next steamer for Apia will leave Auckland on Wednesday next This vessel will convey the instructions for the guidance of Consul General Osborn and Admiral Kautz.

DENOUNCED AS BRUTAL.

The "Cologne Gazette's" Severe Con

ment on the Samonn Affair. Berlin, March 31.-The "Cologne Gazette," in an article on the troubles in Samoa says it does not see how the highhanded action of the British and American warships at Apia can be justified. Even in the Anglo-American version the whole affair appears uncommonly brutal, and it must wound German public opinion in the highest degree and very sensibly disturb diplomatic negotiations. The paper holds Great Britain chiefly to blame for the trouble. It denounces the violence of Captain Sturdee, of the British warship Porpoise, and attacks the British Government for leaving him to indulge in his violent methods unchecked. It adds: Great Britain has thus once more shown that she values the friendship of cousin Jonathan most highly. She always joins Jonathan most highly. She always joins him when it is a question of having a fling at Germany.

'Gazette's'' is the most severe com ment that appears among the weighty German journals, which generally continue their moderate tones. The Jingo press, on the other hand, is doing a great deal of sabre-rattling, their indignation being mainly directed against Beitain notwithstanding the fact that Ad miral Kautz, the American commi-took the lead in precipitating the bardment. One of these papers, however, ppeals to the Government to show the

THE STELLA EHRLAND LOST.

The Schooner Wreeked Off the Cons of Lower California.

San Francisco March 31.-News was received here today that the little schooner Stella Ehrland, owned and commanded by Penf A W Anthony of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was wreckoff the coast of Lower fornia in the early part of this month and is a total loss. The crew, consisting of Prof. H. C. Keating, R. C. McGregor, and one sailor, were saved. All the valuable specimens gathered by the expedition were The Stella Ehrland sailed from this port on the 26th of last month. She was fitted out here for a voyage along the Cen-tral and South American coasts and was to visit Socorro Island and many places o nterest off Lower California and in the Professor Anthony was prepared to secure specimens of flora of the countries to be visited and was also to pursue the study of marine life in the waters of the South. News of the wreck was brought to En-senada by the steamer Curacon.

WARREN F. LELAND ILL.

The Body of Miss Hoffman, of Balti-

more, Recovered. New York, March 31.-Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, has been ill for three days with nervous dyspepsia at the Hotel Grenoble. Dr. Pitkin attending him. Mr. Leland's sickness, the doctor says, is altogether the result the worry and distress brought upon him by the destruction of the hotel and the loss of his wife and daughter. The workmen came across another hody this morning in the hotel ruins. With the identified draft is gives a total of forty-one lives lost in

New York, April 1.-4 a. m.-At 1:30 is morning the workmen in the lindsor Hotel ruins found a body at the foot of the elevator shaft. It was well preserved and as there was a gold watch marked "Dora" in the burned remains of the clothing it is believed the body is that of Dora Hoffman, of Baltimore, who was reported as missing. It was taken to the morgue as body No. 31. Fifteen minutes later the workmen found the well preserved body of an old woman. It was sent to the morgue as body No. 32, and is believed Hoffman was stopping at the hotel,

Libber & Co., the only firm that sells No. 1 Dogra for \$1.00 each. The best.

CHINESE ATTACK GERMANS.

Anti-Christian Outburst in the

Pekin, March 31.-The unrest in the rovince of Shantung throughout the winter has developed into serious trouble between the Germans and the natives. A German naval patrol, which was accompanying Engineer Vorschultze, an officer named Hannemann, and Dragoman Mootz, ecently left Tsintau Fort, Kiao-Chou, for Ichau. When in the neighborhood of the latter place a party of Chinese troops fired on the Germans. The latter replied, killing several of the Chinese and wounding a number of others, but finally had to return o Tsintau Fort, where they arrived safely The German Admiral has now sent a stronger force to Ichau. The Chinese in that locality are alarmed, fearing a general invasion. Another cause of trouble is the imprisonment and maltreatment of a German priest at Tsimo. The admiral sent a detachments of marines to that place and they rescued the prisoner and punished the offenders. There is an outburst of anti-Christian fanaticism in South Shantung, and the German missionaries and engineers there are believed to be in a dangerous position. A German military expedition sailed from Kiao-Chou for that and others were saved in other ways, but part of the province on Wednesday aboard at least seventy-seven persons were drown the warship Gefion to protect German sub-London, April 1 .- A dispatch to the

'Times' from Pekin says that the German warship Gefion has occupied the readstead of Ngan-Tung-Wei, near the frontier of Kiang-Su. The military expeditions she carried will occupy Sichau-Fu and Ichau-Fu until China gives the requisite guarantees of her ability to preserve order in Shantung. As China is unable to give such guarantees Germany's action is equivalent to an effective interference with the administrative control within the German sphere of influence. The dispatch adds that Li Hung Chang returned to Pekin Friday and was received with the distinction due an imperial high commissioner Pekin, March 31 .- The action of the Germans alarm the Tsung-Li-Lamen. As a step of appeasement it has suddenly dirmissed three magistrates, whose removal from office Baron von Heyking, the German Minister, had repeatedly and vainly pressed. The discontent in Shantung Is largely owing to the destitution caused by the tremendous ravages of the recent Hoangho floods. The report of Li Hung Chang on this dieaster says that works to prevent a recurrence, if European plans are followed, would cost \$20,000,000 and occupy five years, but would be a permanent remedy. The Chinese scheme could be executed cheaply, but would be only temporarily effective.

THE ESTERHAZY TRIAL.

The Official Record of the Proceedings Published.

Paris, March 31.-The "Figaro" lishes the official record of the military court which tried Major Esterhazy in August, 1898. It appears from this that Esterhazy was accused of senting three threatening letters to President Faure. General Pelleux testified that Esterhazy iold him that 500,000 france had been offered him by Jews through the medium of an English journalist, if he would con-fess that he was the author of the borde-reau. Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam tes-tified that he heard that Esterhay intended writing to the German Emperor and that he, Du Paty de Clam, suggested Esterhazy's writing to President Faure instead. Esterhazy affirmed that the letters addressed to President Faure were distract by Du Paty de Clam. This Du Paty de Clam at first denied, but when pressed by the president of the court he admitted that he had drafted a skeleton of the letters. Testimony by General De Bolsdeffre and others proved that Esterbazy acted as agent to the general staff, communicating information to the "Libre Parole" and other newspapers. He violated the confidence reposed in him and the staff abandoned him. At the close of the evidence the president of the court put three issues to his colleagues as follows: First, should Esterhary be retried for habitual misbehavior? Second, was he guilty of a grave offence against discipline? Third, was he guilty of a grave offence against honor? The court voied on the first issue in the affirmative, 3 to 2. The second issue was unanimously rejected and the third was negatived by a vote of and the third was manufactured at the formal Zurlinden's letter transmitting the findings of the court minimized the verdict, pointing out the narrow mafority against Esterhazy and urging a

ight punishment. The publication of the record has caused sensation and there is much speculation is to how the "Figaro" obtained it. It will be remembered that the issue of the re-port was limited. A copy each was sup-plied to the members of the Court of Casation and the ministers, and no other were to be had. The Government has ordered an enquiry to learn who who has committed a breach of faith.

SHORT ON DIPLOMATS.

Spain Troubled About Her Next Min. ister to America.

Madrid, March 31.-The Government Is seeting with considerable difficulty in sclecting a suitable representative to the United States upon the resumption of diplomatic relations. The Sagasta Ministry had intended to appoint the Duke De Arcos, who had been recalled from the Span-ish Legation in Mexico for that purpose, and who is now acting as Under Secretary of the Foreign Office. Premier Silvela, ac cording to semi-official authority, deemed it expedient upon taking office to offer the post to some one of greater prominence in Spanish polities than the Duke De Arcos The office has been declined by more than one prominent Conservative and it is understood that the place has been refused by the Duke De Arcos himself, to whom the Premier finally tendered it, the Duke expressing a desire to return to Mexico An effort is making to effect a political combination between the Silvels Ministry and the Duke of Tetuan and his followers. and in case it succeeds Premier Silvela wil offer the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the duke, who will be invited to select a Min-

THE ERRATIC PRINCESS.

King Leopold Trying to Gain Cus

tody of His Danghter. Brussels, March 31.-Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, whose wife, Princess Louise of Belgium, is confined in a sanitarium near Vienna, has refused to hand the custody of the Princess over to her father King Leopold has gone to Vienna to enenvor to get possession of his daughter.

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PLEASURE-SEEKERS FIND GRAVES AT SEA

The Ship Stella Wrecked in the English Channel.

Seven'y-seven Persons Out for the Easter Hol.days Lost.

Ten Minutes After Striking a Rock the Stenmer Went Down-Story of One of the Rescued.

London, March 31.-The London and Southwestern Railway Company's steamheat Stella running to the island of Guerasey with 140 passengers on board, was wrecked last night off the Casquets, in the Chappel and sank in ten minutes. Forty of those on board were rescued by the steamboat Lynx and landed at Guernsey ed. There was a slight panic on board when the Stella struck the rocks. The boats were immediately lowered and crowded with passengers. There was a mod-erate sea running and the weather was cold. The occupants of the boats speni the night at sea and suffered terribly until

they were rescued by the Lynx.

Scores of passengers on the Stella were on their way to attend the Easter holidays in Guernsey. Among the passen-gers were James Parton, of the American Steamship Line, and his wife. Mrs. Par-ton was saved in the second boat and Mr. Parton in the fourth.

The Stella had fine weather until 3:30 o'clock yesterday, when a sudden fog spread over the sea. The captain mis-took it for a mere fog bank and steamed ahead at full speed in order to get through quickly. The vessel was going at full speed when she struck. Captain and mate went down with the ship. They stood on the bridge giving orders to the last.

An Overcrowded Rescue Bont. Six boats filled with pasengers got away from the wreck, and four of them, mostly filled with women, were picked up. The fifth boat launched from the Stella was overloaded and upset. Thirty of its occupants who were thrown into the water scrambled on top of a big van which was part of the vessel's cargo and had been thrown into the sea. Many of those who clung to the van have been saved. The Harflour picked up some of them and the search for the others continues. The Stella was steaming at the rate of twenty knots when she was struck. The Stella was due at Jersey City at 7 o'clock

At 3:40 p. m. the Casquets loomed sud-denly out of the fog and in another instant the vessel crashed onto the rocks. Teu minutes after she struck the Stella's boil-ers blew up with a tremendous report and the Stella sank by the stern. Several of the male passengers and members of the crew, together with the captain, went down with her. The Lyux and the Southwestern Com-

pany's steamhoat Vera arrived on the acene this morning and picked up some passengers in boats. Pitty-five passengers have arrived in Jersey City. The boat commanded by the second mate, filled with passengers, is still missing. It is believed

all the women are saved.

The Stella was a fast twin-screw plea ure boat and was beginning a series of cheap day-excursion trips. She had on board 180 persons, comprising passengers and crew. The coincidence is recalled that on Good Friday, two years ago, the steam-boat Ibex, belonging to the same company.

was wrecked on the Corbiere Rocks.

The latest reports from the scene disaster say that of the 140 passengers and 40 members of the crew on board the Stella, 103 persons have been saved. Of the rescued persons 84 are passengers and

following account of the disaster: "We

19 members of the crew. The Story of a Passenger. Mr. James Parton has telegraphed the

left Southampton by the steamer Stella at 11:15 a. m. and passed the Needles at 12:30 p. m. We had fine, clear weather until 2:45 p. m., when we ran into weather. This increased in density when we ran into hazy at no time could we see less than half a mile shead. Our fog-horn was sounded at regular intervals and the exptain was in his place on the bridge from the cor-mencement of the fog. About 5:45 p. a great mass of rock, apparently 100 feet or more in height, loomed up on the port side abreast of us. Just at this moment the ship's head was brought round to the starboard, but it was too late. We were apparently bemined in and after grazing one of the rocks, the Stella careened over upon a submerged rock before she could be stopped. It was evident that serious results must follow. The officers were without a trace of excitement and resured the passengers that if they remained calm and collected all would be well. The boats were lowered and although only about twelve minutes clapsed before the foundering of the ship, four were loaded and got away. While the bonts were pre pared for launching the stewards busied themselves giving out life-belts, and I saw hardly anyone without a belt. The coiness and resource of the officers wa ably seconded by the passengers generally There was no panic or any wild running for the boats. I got my wife into the sec ond boat that left and made my own escap in the last boat that got away. I regarmy escape as entirely providential. The boat was just ordered away. Noticing rope hanging from a davit I climbed the davit and slid down the rope dropping into the beat as she moved off. We had barel time to get fifty yards from the Stell when she foundered and, as it appeared t me, she must have broken in two, as her after-part slipped beneath the water and the forward-part followed, forming an scure angle as each part disappeared. Quick Twelve Minutes' Work.

"Four boats in all got away, which is not had record as representing twelve minites' work. In our boat there were twenty ve, and as the boat was only certified for eighteen, our danger was not over experience until we were picked up i urs later cannot be described dangers of swamping or being carried back by the tide currents to the dangerous Cas-quet Rocks, where the steamship came to grief, made the hours of the night full of ear and foreboding. We had to tow a smaller host containing ten women, a man and bey, with two sallors to man the car-and a treacherous sea running the whole time. We hardly knew our position until 6130 o'clock this morning, when the fos lifted and we saw a steamship bearing down upon us, which proved to be the Lynx, of Weymouth.

"We were soon taken on board the Lynx

and a few minutes later we saw the Vera, from Southampton, bearing down upon us with two other boats, of whose proximity we had not known till the fog lifted. There are conflicting statements as to the exact number saved. I again express my admiration and thankfulness for the truly British spirit of discipline and cool-

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hendedness displayed under circumstance

calculated to unnerve the strongest will, believe that had the Stella remained affort five minutes longer all hands would have

A man who had a life-belt was about to jump overboard when a clergyman begged the belt for a lady accompanying begged the belt for a lady accompanying him. The man immediately gave up the belt and then waited until the steamer began to sink when he jumped overboard. He was struck by some wreckage and killed. The first mate put a belt on his wife, who implored him to accompany her. He replied: "I must stick to the ship." After a hasty, affectionate adieu he pushed her into the sea. She was saved. A man aboard took his watch from his pocket as soon as the steamer struck and cooly soon as the steamer struck and cooly timed the interval until the boilers ex-ploded. When the ship began to sink rapidly the captain shouted for the men to

rapidly the captain shouted for the men to do the best they could for themselves. He remained on the bridge and the people in the boats saw him engulfed with his hands stretched toward heaven.

Some of the survivors who were picked up in small boats describe the horrible suspense they underwent for fifteen hours in the fog and darkness. They feared to row hard less these riving some hidden rocks. hard lest they strike some hidden rock, so they did little more than drift, straining their eyes for dreaded dangers. A majority of the men assumed cheerfulness, as one narrator said, "we often had lumps in our throats." Nearly every man took a turn at the oars. Some of the women displayed remarkable pluck and energy, and several of them took turns at the oars and rowed well. One lady sang with impressive fervor and expression the hymn "Rest in the Lord." A few others col-lapsed and lay in the boat. When the first escuers were sighted many of those who had kept up the bravest hearts through-out the dreary vigil were unable to check their tears. A lady who was landed in Guernsey lost her husband and child and became insane. She drove about the island seeking them. Another lady who wanted to remain with her husband aboard the to remain with her husband aboard the Stella rejuctantly yielded to his entreaty to embark in a boat for the sake of their children, one of whom was with her. They have been landed safely, but the husband has not been heard from and he doubtless perished. This lady testifies to the remark-able caimness of the passengers while pre-paring to embark in the boats. She tells of a lady friend who placidly arranged her luggage while her little boy collected his toys, neither of them showing the least

hurry. Cherbourg, France, March 31 .- A French tugboat arrived here at 3 o'clock this aft rnoon, having on board eight men from the Stella. They were taken out of a drifting boat about noon. These survivors tell a graphic story of the wreck and their own experience. Soon after the boat they were in got away from the steamer, it was eap-sized and drifted about, bottom upward. for an hour. Some of the people who had been in the boat were lost when it turned over. Those who survived, numbering fourteen, clung to the bottom of the craft, and, after a time and with much difficulty succeeded in righting it. It was impossible for the survivors to bail out the boat, and they were compelled to sit in wat r up to their waists until picked up by the tug-boat. During the night and this moraing six persons in the boat died, not being able withstand the exposure to which they

HONDURAS MUST PAY. Dr. Hunter to Push Indemnity for

the Murder of Pears. New Orleans, March .31.-Dr. Godfrey Hunler, United States Minister to Central America, sailed from here last night for Puerto Cortez, with special diplomatic iustructions from the United States to the Republics of Honduras and Guatema'a. He carries a formal demand on Honduras for an indemnity of \$25,000 for the inexcusable murder of Frank Pears, a P.ttsburg merchant at San Pedro, and a demand on Guatemala for the release of Churchill Guthrie, of Marshall, Mo., now in fail at Livingston and in danger of being shot as a diffuseter. The Pears matter is now entirely in my charge," said Dr. Hunter, "and it is the full intention of the State Department to enforce the indemnity request to the letter. Should I find it necessarv, a naval demonstration will be ordered on the Honduran coast without de-

lay. Minister Hunter spent some time in Washington, and with the Secretary of State went over the Pears case. Consul A. Allison, of Tegucigalpa, and Captain Logan, of the gunboat Machins, both filed reports, and they harmonized in the mainthat is, that the killing of Pears was un warranted. The amount of indemnity de manded is \$25,000, and not \$100,000, as reported from Washington. "There may be some bickering over the settlement of this claim," said Dr. Hunter, "as these people are great on evading an issue, yet seize every diplomatic point, but this is a case that must be settled and settled at once. The Secretary of State is very firm in his attitude, and will use extreme measures if

Minister Hunter will go to Puerto Cortez and from there can transact official business by letter and telegraph in Tegucigalpa. He thinks that firm, decisive action in this case will be an excellent example, and will inspire greater respect for American citizenship in the Republic.

THE TAMMANY INVESTIGATION Maget Commission to Begin

Work Early Next Week. New York, March 31.-Former Supreme Court Justice William H. Cohen is to be chief counsel for the Mazet Assembly Commission to investigate the alleged corruption of Tammany Hall in this city, not only in police, but in other matters Senator Platt, it was said, had a long talk today with President George J. Gould, of the Manhaitan Railway Company, and the statement was made tonight that Mr. Gould is to be one of the first witnesses to give testimony as to Tammany methods before the Mazet Assembly Commission It was explained that there is documentary evidence which will tell of certain Wall

Street transactions in Elevated stock. There will be consultations between now and Monday and from all that was learned the actual investigation will begin early next week. Richard Croker, it was said. is to be subpoenzed and so are John F. Carroll and Andrew Freedman and othe personal friends of Mr. Croker. Croker has said that he is to leave Europe early in April. The discussion tonight was as to whether a subpoena of a legislative committee could compet Mr. Croker and his friends to remain in town. It is not thought Mr. Croker will leave

\$1.25 To Baltimore and He- \$1.25 turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sanday and 2, good to return until Monday, all trains except Congressional Limited ma30,31 apt-pm-ma21-a/1,2am

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General Brooke Expected to Impose a Reform Needed to Prevent Further Seandal.

Havana, March 21. - Secretary of Justice Lanuza has presented to Governor General Brooke a report concerning the conflict between General Ludlow and Judge Caffiguy growing out of the former's demand for the release of Dr. Jelliffe, who was arrested in connection with the death of Mr. Black, of Atlanta, which it was subsequently proved was due to natural causes. Senor Lanuza defends the judge in his refusal to release Dr. Jelliffe, and says that the attitude of General Ludlow is contrary to the law. He maintains that only the judge has the right to imprison and liberate and to investigate crimes committed. He does not mention the fact that it has been proved beyond all cavil that Dr. Jelliffe's innocence was proved by the post mortem examination. The affair is causing much adverse comment among Americans, because the dishonesty of the courts here is evident. It is a fact that justice is sold to the highest bidder and that the court clerks accept bribes for the judges. Every citizen is in danger of being unjustly arrested, and then it is a question of money to obtain freedom. Cubans who do not belong to the bar support General Ludlow, as do also a majority of the newspapers. General Brooke and General Ludlow had a conference on the subject today, but no decision has yet

been arrived at. General Chaffee will start for the United States on Tuesday. General Ernst will postpone his trip until General Chaffee re-

turns. Two hundred Nanigos, who were under crest at police headquarters, have been released by order of Major Evans, therebeing no charges against them on which they could be held.

The Cuban Assembly will meet again omorrow at Cerro. It is believed that it

will then decide to dissolve. Gen, Demetrio Castillo, Civil Governor of Santiago, will confer tomorrow with General Brooke and the cabinet regarding affairs in that province and the disbandment of the army.

ALGER VISITS A SUGAR MAN.

irently Pleased With What He Saw

on a Big Plantation. Havana, March 31.-Secretary of War Alger yesterday visited the Conchita sugar estate at La Union, Matanzas, and took luncheon with the owner, Don Juan Pedro Conchita, a Cuban millionaire. General Wilson and his staff accompanied the Secretary, who was much pleased with his visit. Mr. Alger arrived at Cientuegos

the Secretary. Bates House, where he held a largely at-tended reception. Many of the richest planters and merchants of the city and district attended. Mayor Fries and all

the civil authorities paid their respect to Spanish merchants at Remedios have written to General Gomez complaining that Cuban troops have murdered several Spaniards in that district. General Gomez re-plied, energetically denouncing the outrage, but saying that he cannot punish the criminals, since the Assembly has depos from all authority over the Cuban forces.

VANDERBILT-FAIR WEDDING.

Details of the Elaborate Floral Decorations Settled.

New York, March 31 .- The details of the floral decorations for the wedding of Miss Virginia Fair and William K. Vanderbilt, ir., which will take place next Tuesday, were finally settled today. and gold salon up one flight of stairs taken in two floors. Through this room a lane of rose trees fifteen feet high will be ar-ranged, and on the wall Louis XV garlands will be festconed. The small bridal procession will pass through the central isle cession will pass through the central isle of the ballroom to the conservatory beyond, which will be converted into a hower of Japanese apple blossoms. The bride's only attendant and maid of honor. Missa Mary Baldwin Tolfree, will immediately precede her up the rose sisle. A part of her tollette will be a hat and muff to be her tollette will be a hat and muff to be composed entirely of big pink roses and leaves. Two detectives from the central office now guard the Oebrichs' residence night and day, and will continue to do to until the valuable bridal gifts have been

removed. PRAISE FOR COLONEL FUNSTON. Kansas People Want Him Made a

Brigadier General. Topeka, Kas., March 31.-Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, who led the American forces at Malolos today, is the idel of the Kansas people, and petitions in been named the Roosevelt of Kansas. score of Republican newspapers have de-clared him for Governor in 1900. Funston has had a remarkably adventurous career and served several years with Gemea in Cuba. He was badly wounded in Cuba Funston is not yet thirty years of age and is noted for his reckless daring.

DEATH OF COLONEL GLENN. He Rad Been III for Two Months at

Johns Hopkins Hospital. Baltimore, March 31.-Col. George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster eGneral of the United States Army, died today at the Johns Hopkins Hespital, after an illness of two months. Colonel Gleun was born in Ohio on March 30, 1838. He was appointed an additional paymaster of vol-unteers during the Civil War and rerved throughout the conflict and until 186 he was honorably mustered out. He was reappointed as a major and paymaster in the Regular Army in 1867. The will be removed to Cincinnati.

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